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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association



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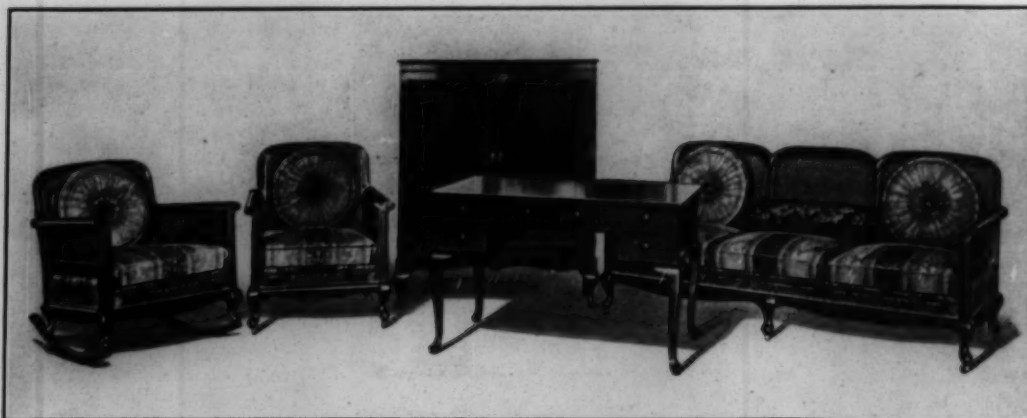
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Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE and
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to Winning Equal Rights and
Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage
for Women, and published
weekly in Boston, Mass., from
1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the WOMAN VOTER

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By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE
PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY
and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Head-
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ceeding the National Suffrage
News, The Woman Citizen be-
comes the official organ of the
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Association, and as such will
try to maintain intimate contact
between the Association and its
two million members throughout
the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is pub-
lished weekly by the Woman
Citizen Corporation, in the
hope that it may prove a self-
perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank
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of woman suffrage and her faith in
woman's irresistible progress.

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171 Madison Avenue

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To Whom It Concerns

¶ Adjustment of the subscription on the lists
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been made on the following basis:

¶ A paid subscription to the *Woman's Journal*
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One year's paid subscription to the *National*
Suffrage News (price 25 cents) entitles the sub-
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to *The Woman Citizen*. One year's paid sub-
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¶ The price asked for *The Woman Citizen* is so
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¶ It is the intention of the management to make
The Woman Citizen a suffrage organ of essen-
tial value to suffragists and to the general
public.

¶ Fairness to all concerned demands that the
money, the time, and the talents devoted to it
shall result in a better journal for the number
who do pay for it, rather than be more widely
circulated among those who do not pay for it.

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Carrie Chapman Catt.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS
SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2
and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the United States Con-
ferring upon Women the
Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled (two-
thirds of each House concurring therein),
That the following article be proposed to
the legislatures of the several states as an
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States, which, when ratified by
three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall
be valid as part of said Constitution,
namely:*

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be denied
or abridged by the United States or by any
state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power,
by appropriate legislation, to enforce the
provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10,
1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1895, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 25, nays 24.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COM- MITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 234.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators
Jones of New Mexico, Rudolph of Colorado,
Onen of Oklahoma, Foidexter of Washington,
and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representa-
tives Baker of California, Rankin of Montana,
Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado,
Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report
favorably, "as soon as the pending war legisla-
tion is disposed of." Representative Baker's
resolution to create a woman suffrage committee
in the House.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

July 7, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments."

Three Reasons of State for the Federal Suffrage Amendment

IN three of the greatest commonwealths of the Union—Indiana, Ohio and Nebraska—where the woman suffrage question was passed on favorably this year, the question either has been or is likely to be reopened. In Indiana a judge of the Superior Court has affirmed the right of the Legislature to call a constitutional convention—a point for suffrage—and denied the right of the Legislature to bestow on women the right to vote for delegates to that convention and the right to vote on the ratification of the constitution itself—a point against suffrage. His decision leaves untouched, be it noted, the right of presidential suffrage and municipal suffrage bestowed upon women by the same Legislature.

Both decisions of the Superior Court have been appealed, the first by the opponents of woman suffrage, the second by suffragists themselves; and at this writing the decision of the Supreme Court is awaited.

In Ohio the suffrage question has been reopened by recourse to the initiative and referendum and in Nebraska it may be. The initiative and referendum is a good thing. Suffragists believe in it and stand staunchly behind it whenever and wherever recourse to it represents the will of the people. But in neither Ohio nor Nebraska is it assumed for a moment that recourse to it on the suffrage question represents the will of the people. In both these states there piles up evidence that the referendum petitions have been circulated by and among saloon-keepers, bar-tenders, people who have never made their mark save when they signed their names, and paid employes of those small, kid-gloved bands of women whose official title is "the association opposed" and whose inter-associates in the noble business of keeping other women from getting the vote leave a chaperone to be desired.

It is noteworthy that in all three of these states suffragists had tried to settle down to war relief work, in the confidence that the major portion of their energies was released from the suffrage task. In all three the political situation now seems likely to reclaim every woman's attention because of questionable tactics brought into play by the opponents of woman suffrage.

It is the endlessness of the battle for suffrage when waged against the constitutional obstacles, summarily requisitioned by the opposition, in the state-by-state fight that is so sharply focus-

sing the attention of suffragists everywhere upon the federal route for suffrage.

From the background of the experience of the devoted suffragists in these three states stands out anew that salient fact:

Woman suffrage can never be wholly won for a state until it is wholly won for the nation.

A Bourgeois Movement

QUITE the worst epithet the mind of the radical can conjure up, in castigation of the less radical, quite the smelliest rose of yesterday he can pin on you, is "bourgeois."

To be neither very conservative nor very radical, to be plain, every-day, middle-class average, is to be just too awful for language, take it from the radical who is one degree more so than the last one.

"Tag!" says the I. W. W. man to the Socialist, "you are bourgeois."

"Tag!" says the Socialist to the Suffragist, "you are bourgeois."

So far as suffrage is concerned the accusation might as well be faced and admitted. That is exactly what the suffrage movement is today—bourgeois, middle-class, a great middle-of-the-road movement; evidence of a slow-come mass conviction; representative of that most coherent, tightest-welded, farthest-reaching section of society—the middle. The truth is, there is nothing radical about it in this twentieth century life of ours. The truth is, it belongs to the commonplace, everyday thought of everyday twentieth-century people.

We know that it is difficult for temperamental people to wait while a middle-class movement fares on in its inclusive way. But—a little apologetic for its tempo, and a great deal proud of its breadth and depth and range—we pick up the gauntlet thrown down and reiterate, to all to whose quick-step of life the slow coming of the mass seems a dog-trot, that it is quite true:

Suffrage is a bourgeois movement, a herd movement, a vast, inevitable, all-together movement.

That is why the National American Woman Suffrage Association strengthens daily in its insistence that since woman suffrage is truly a part of the conviction of the people of the United States as a whole, the Government of the United States should act upon it as a whole and afford the question the needed facilities for getting the people upon record on it as a whole.

Congress and the Federal Amendment

"SO changed is the situation in Congress that the enemies of suffrage are practically daring the suffrage advocates to bring the question to an issue on the floors of Congress."

This, according to the *Washington Post* of June 29, is the result of the recent program of a group of women in Washington who for publicity's sake have secured jail sentences for themselves by defying the law professedly in the interests of the federal woman suffrage amendment.

But with England enfranchising her women by parliamentary procedure, with Russia's provisional national government including women on a par with men in its program for a constituent assembly, and with Canada making the Dominion franchise for women a government question, the National American Woman Suffrage Association refuses to believe that the men into whose hands the national government of America is entrusted can be swayed from fair-minded adherence to the ideal involved in the principle of woman suffrage by the wayward actions of a handful of suffragists.

Surely the men of the Sixty-fifth Congress may be relied on to make America's government as truly democratic as that of England, Russia, Canada, Australia, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, Finland, Iceland.

Surely the National American Woman Suffrage Association is justified in its confidence that these men are big enough and broad enough to get the abstract merit of this fundamental question of democracy, irrespective of the conduct of a few of its adherents. The minor fact that the interpreter of the democratic principle may be limited and wayward does not and cannot change the major fact that the principle itself is a vast and straightforward and unescapable matter.

Meantime the National Woman Suffrage Association is the more resolutely set to the task of convincing the Sixty-Fifth Congress that the Federal Suffrage Amendment must be passed. To this end the Congressional Committee will do its part in Washington. But the Committee cannot do everything. To the women back home the Association looks not only to do their part in convincing their representatives in Congress that the absurd and unprofitable sensationalism of an extreme group of suffragists is not representative of the suffrage movement as a whole, but to do their part likewise in urging forward as never before the passage of the federal suffrage amendment.

C. C. C.

Is It Worth While?

EVEN while the war is on, men all over Europe are urging reform in the franchise laws in the direction of a larger suffrage. In some cases they even riot for the right to vote. Is the suffrage really a thing of value and importance? Except students of history, few persons realize what it has actually done for men, right here in the United States.

Professor C. C. Arbuthnot of the Western Reserve University has written a treatise on this subject, which will be an eye-opener to many.

In the early days of the republic the ballot was limited by a property qualification. Men without property were at a dis-

advantage before the law in a hundred ways. Professor Arbuthnot shows how the extension of the suffrage to poor men led to the redress of a whole series of grievances under which the poor had been the chief sufferers.

In the first place, it brought about the general establishment of free public schools. In Massachusetts, 200 years after its first settlement, most of the people were still dependent upon private schools for their elementary education. In Rhode Island it was not until 1828 that a law providing for free public schools was placed on the statute book to stay, and outside of Providence it remained a dead letter till after the extension of suffrage to poor men which followed "Dorr's rebellion."

In New York City in 1829, there were only 10,000 children in public schools, as against 17,500 in private schools and 24,000 not in school at all. An appeal for an increase of taxation was made on the ground that schools "should be open to all, not as a matter of charity, but of common right."

Pennsylvania long clung to the idea of making parents pay for their children's education if they could, and furnishing free schooling only to the very poor. Hence a taint of pauperism attached to the free schools, and parents kept their children away rather than expose them to humiliation. A workingmen's meeting in Philadelphia in 1829 declared: "No system of education which a free man can accept has yet been established for the poor, whilst thousands of dollars of public money have been appropriated for building colleges and academies for the rich." In Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, the situation was much the same. "At the end of the twenties practically every workingmen's meeting from Albany to Charleston passed resolutions in which a demand for educational reform was given a prominent place." Philanthropists helped, but "the force behind the demand for a democratic system of free public schools in this country has been the ballots in the hands of the class who felt in themselves the imperative need of an equal opportunity of education. The whole movement for popular education was so closely connected with the extension of the suffrage that the most cautious need have no hesitancy in describing their relation as cause and effect."

The extension of suffrage to poor men brought about also the abolition of imprisonment for debt. "For the smallest debt possible, though it were but a cent, the debtor could be cast into jail until the same was paid. Here he was thrown among the worst criminals." In prison he had to depend for his food and clothes upon his friends or upon charity. In 1816 in New York City 1,894 imprisoned debtors would have starved to death but for the kindness of the Humane Society. "In Boston, between January, 1820, and April, 1822, 3,492 persons were imprisoned for debt; 2,000 of them owed less than \$20. One woman owed \$3.60, and for this sum had been dragged from her home and two children under three years of age." In Philadelphia in 1831 a man was sent to prison for a debt of 2 cents.

Professor Arbuthnot shows also how the plain people by their votes secured liberal homestead laws, permitting actual settlers to take up land on easy terms; and how the workingmen protected themselves from being swindled by contractors and builders through the enactment of a mechanics' lien law and other labor legislation.

"Under the title of labor legislation," says Professor Arbuthnot, "is included a great mass of statutory enactments, creating labor bureaus, providing for factory inspection, for guards around dangerous machinery, for sanitation, for ventilation, for restriction of hours in dangerous trades, exempting wages from attachment, defining employers' liability, providing for workmen's compensation for injuries, and in a vast number of other ways giving advantages to the wage-earner. In gaining all these, the workingman with the ballot in his hands has been the substantial force. Legislators listen to the voice of the people when they are able to speak at the polls. No one can believe that the gains made by the workingmen through legislation would have come as fast or gone as far if they had not been given the suffrage."

Anti-suffragists often claim that the ballot has done little or nothing for working men, and hence cannot be expected to do much for working women. Miss Heloise Hersey of Boston, in a public address against equal suffrage, once went so far as to say that she thought working men in America would be better off if they had no votes, "because then their employers would feel a sense of chivalry toward them." Professor Arbuthnot says:

"There is no way to remove abuses like putting power into the hands of those who suffer from them. The ballots of the enfranchised workers, combined with those of the reform element, were sufficient to secure for the workers much that was helpful. A similar result would follow the grant of votes to women. What the public-spirited men cannot get now for women would be brought into existence if these men's votes were reinforced by women's ballots. No lifetime of wheedling persuasion will have to be spent to gain what women need, and what the whole race needs because of its vital effect on women. There would be in the ballot a great power for the improvement of the general conditions for women, as there was for raising the standard for working men."

It is not for nothing that the men of Europe are agitating for a wider franchise; and it is not for nothing that women the world over are working for the ballot.

A. S. B.

The Glorious Fourth

THE fourth of July has come and gone once more. Every year it brings an ache to the hearts of many women, who hear the patriotic oratory about freedom and democracy, and remember that the speaker in many cases does not realize that those beautiful sentiments about the rights of self government apply to women also.

But every year the Glorious Fourth grows more truly glorious by the spread of the principle of true democracy. This year eight States of the Union have become real republics instead of half republics. In Canada the great Province of Ontario has enfranchised its women, and suffrage has been assured to women in England and Russia. From the standpoint of votes for women, this Fourth of July has been the most glorious that the world has ever seen; and we confidently expect the passage of the nation-wide suffrage amendment through Congress in the near future.

A. S. B.

If They Had Been Women

THE agitation for manhood suffrage in Hungary has again resulted in serious disorders. Twenty-five thousand men marched through the streets of Budapest, demanding "universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage"—for men. According to the press reporter, "The rioters were dispersed with difficulty by the police."

Nobody jumps to the conclusion that all men are unfit to vote. Except the conservatives in Hungary, nobody even draws the inference that the men who caused the disturbance showed themselves unfit to vote. But when a few misguided young women picket the White House and display banners emphasizing their wish to vote, some illogical persons jump to the conclusion that all women ought to be debarred from the ballot box.

A. S. B.

Business Women in National Convention

ANOTHER and very important group of women is to mobilize for service to the government. This time it is the business women of the country, who will meet in national convention for the first time in history at Chicago, July 12 to 14. Professional women, women of the office, women of the factory, women who are experts in technical lines, engineering experts, buyers, photographers, women experienced in telephone, telegraph and wireless—all will come together for this first national gathering.

One of the big features of the programme will be a pageant depicting woman's progress and the part women have taken in America's development from Pocahontas to Representative Jeanette Rankin.

An invitation to attend the convention is extended all women interested, whether actively in business or not.

For First Time in World's History

NEVER before in the history of the world have Jewish women voted for representation in a Jewish Congress until now.

The greatest convocation of the Jewish people in 1847 years, that is since the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem, will be held in Washington, D. C., on September 2d, when the ablest Jewish business men of the United States will meet to discuss the problems of 13,000,000 Jews.

This congress will choose a committee to represent the Jewish people when the nations assemble after the world war. All men and women over the age of 21 are permitted to vote for nominees for this congress, "the first Jewish congress which has ever adopted woman suffrage."

In Germany Also

Meagre press despatches from Berlin announce that women have been elected to be magistrates and that they have been assigned to take charge of public social welfare work.

The Woman's Journal

By Alice Stone Blackwell

MRS. CATT has asked for an historical sketch of the *Woman's Journal*.

The paper has had a rich and inspiring history. From the first, it has been closely connected with some of the greatest personalities of the equal rights movement.

Most of the money to start the paper was raised by Lucy Stone. The first issue appeared on January 8, 1870. It announced itself as "a weekly newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston and Chicago, devoted to the interests of woman, to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage."

The editors were Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Mrs. Livermore was a woman of magnificent ability, not only in public speaking, in which she was unsurpassed, with her majestic brows and her voice of "mellow thunder," but in many other lines also—as a nurse in the Civil War, as an organizer for the Sanitary Commission, in raising money and supplies for the soldiers, and as a leader in temperance work. She had a big, warm, generous heart, that made her a tower of strength to many good causes, as well as a source of comfort to countless individuals. Anna H. Shaw as a young girl received inspiration from her. She was one of the best known and best beloved women of her time—a great outstanding personality.

Of Julia Ward Howe little need be said here. Her rare gifts and great influence are still fresh in the public memory. Mr. Garrison's unique history also is known to all. Col. Higginson was a brilliant writer and speaker, active in public affairs, with a distinguished war record and a large literary and social following, particularly in New England.

Lucy Stone has been called "the morning star of the woman's rights movement." Long before the earliest suffrage association was formed, she set out to lecture for the cause, almost alone, against mountains of prejudice, with a silvery voice, a wonderful eloquence, and a singularly sweet and winning personality. Beginning away back in 1847, she had traveled all up and down the country, preaching the gospel of equal rights for women to immense audiences. Women had lectured for equal rights before her, but, as Elizabeth Cady Stanton truly said, she was the

first person by whom the heart of the American public had been widely and deeply stirred upon the woman question. She was much loved and revered.

With such a galaxy of editors, the new paper had wide attention and prestige from the first. Its contributions included most of the prominent men and women of the time who favored equal rights.

The first issue announced that "all communications for the *Woman's Journal*, and all letters relative to its editorial management,

our sisters, of whatever kind or degree, to make common cause with us, to lay down all partisan warfare, and organize a peaceful Grand Army of the Republic of Women. But we do not ask them to organize as against men, but as against all that is pernicious to men and to women. In this contest, the armor of Paul will become us, the shield and breastplate of strong and shining virtue."

Mrs. Livermore wrote: "The highest intellectual ability, the best literary culture, indomitable resolution, and entire conservation, with ample financial means—all these are at the service of the *Woman's Journal* the coming year. It should at once have a large circulation among the women of New England, as it already has in the West."

It had this circulation in the West because it had taken over Mrs. Livermore's paper, the *Agitator*, published in Chicago. The idea of "ample financial means" was different then from what it is now. The sum with which the *Journal* was started was only \$10,000. But it was harder to raise \$10,000 for suffrage then than \$100,000 today.

The *Journal* had its office in the same building with the New England Women's Club. This club and Sorosis, organized at about the same time, were pioneers in the club movement. The *Journal* was a close neighbor of the club later for many years at Nos. 5, 4 and 3 Park Street. They were parted for a time while the *Journal* was at 6 Beacon Street, but later found themselves together again at 585 Boylston Street. It was a pleasant association. The club contained many brilliant and delightful women. Most of them were suffragists, and they dropped in freely at our office. Once Louisa M. Alcott came, in and gave us \$100,

that she had just earned by writing a story.

The *Journal* was associated not only with this pioneer club, but with all sorts of pioneering in the women movement. Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to take a medical degree, was Henry B. Blackwell's sister, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., the first woman to be ordained as a minister, was his sister-in-law. The *Journal's* first clerk was Sarah Grimke Weld, daughter of that brave Angeline Grimke of South Carolina who, with her sister Sarah and with Abby Kelley Foster, had borne the brunt of the battle for women's



ALICE STONE BLACKWELL
Reproduced from the Painting that Hangs in the Blackwell Mansion
in Dorchester.

must be addressed to Mary A. Livermore, Managing Editor. Letters containing remittances, and relating to the business department of the paper, must be addressed to Henry B. Blackwell."

The first issue also announced that the paper's Boston office was at 3 Tremont Place, and its Chicago office at 82 Washington Street with the *Legal News*, and that Myra Bradwell, editor of the *Legal News*, was the *Journal's* Western Agent.

Julia Ward Howe contributed a beautiful Salutory. She said, in part: "We implore

right to speak in public before the battle for equal suffrage had fairly begun. Wendell Phillips and the other old heroes and heroines of the anti-slavery movement were warm friends of the paper. They frequented its office, and used to pet me as the child of the regiment.

At the end of two years, Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned as managing editor, becoming corresponding editor, and it became necessary to find editors who could serve without pay. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell then took upon themselves the main editorial responsibility, and bore it for the rest of their lives.

The paper was active in the many successive campaigns for suffrage amendments, and also in the movement for higher education, and for enlarged property rights, and for women's acceptance in the professions. Its 47 bound volumes are a mine of historical information.

The *Journal* was highly esteemed. Clara Barton wrote: "It is the best source of information upon the woman question that I know." The English women's *Review* called it "the best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world." Frances E. Willard wrote: "The *Woman's Journal* has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted." Professor Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, said she would give up her daily paper sooner than the *Woman's Journal*. Marietta Holley (Josiah Allen's wife) said: "It is an exceedingly bright paper, and, what is far better, a just one."

Mrs. Gerelda G. Wallace of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace said that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," wrote: "If anyone wishes to be informed on the woman question, the *Woman's Journal* is the very best means. It is pure, healthful and interesting—a paper that anyone ought to be glad to introduce into his family for its literary merit alone, even if he did not believe in suffrage. I subscribe for it for my own granddaughters."

Mrs. Livermore wrote of the *Journal*, long after she had ceased to be its editor: "It is able, genial and irreproachable—an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane said it had proved "of untold worth."

Julia Ward Howe wrote: "It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and it has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."

It was a distinct advantage to the *Journal* that it had on its staff not only intelligent and progressive women, but intelligent and progressive men. Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who led

the great seventeen years' crusade for the abolition of the state regulation of vice in England, wrote of the part that her noble husband took in her work:

"Had that work been purely a product of the feminine mind, of a solitary, wounded and revolted heart, it would certainly have lacked some elements essential to its becoming useful or fruitful."

Cooperation between men and women must always be the order of nature; but it was especially needed in those early days, when both law and custom were so terribly unjust to women that it was a constant temptation to bitterness. Today most of those flagrant injustices have been removed, and it is comparatively easy to remember that, as Mrs. Catt says, "the enemy is not man, but conservatism."

Many of the early women workers for equal rights had husbands who were in hearty sympathy with them; but Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell were the only couple who really devoted their lives to the cause. He had promised to do so when he won her consent to marry him, and the promise was most loyally kept. A splendid speaker, an admirable writer, a man of great energy and business ability, his help to the *Journal* was inestimable. He would never take a cent for his services, but, on the contrary, put into the paper not only indefatigable labor but much hard cash as well.

For many years we had a weekly editorial from Col. Higginson, full of wit and brilliancy. Some of them were later collected into a book, "Common Sense about Women," one of the best things on the subject ever published. After Mr. Blackwell's death, the *Journal* for several years had the help of Mr. Henry B. Stevens, and latterly of Mr. George Brewster Gallup. It owes grateful remembrance to both.

The *Woman's Journal* from 1870 to 1890 was the organ of the American Woman Suffrage Association. It was also, to all intents and purposes, the organ of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations. It was the centre of a suffrage activity that radiated out all over the country; and for many years nine-tenths of all the suffrage tracts and leaflets circulated in the United States were published from its office.

In 1890, when the National and the American Woman Suffrage Associations united, the *Woman's Journal* was the organ of the American; the *Woman's Tribune*, edited by Mrs. Clara B. Colby, was the organ of the National. Not wishing to discriminate, the National-American Woman Suffrage Association did not adopt either paper.

As I grew up, I had begun to help my parents with the work of the *Journal* and gradually helped more and more. After their death I continued to carry it on. My mother passed away in 1893, my father in 1909. In 1910, the official Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association invited the *Woman's Journal* to become the organ of the Associa-

tion. The proposal was unsolicited, and hence the more gratifying. From July 1, 1910, to September 30, 1912, this arrangement continued. After the National took charge it doubled the paper's size and lowered its price. The lowered price, the prestige of the National, and the remarkable ability of the paper's business manager, Miss Agnes E. Ryan, made a great increase in the circulation; but the change in size and price led to a large deficit. The *Journal* had been free from debt when the National took charge of it. Later the National paid off honorably all the debts incurred while it was in control of the *Journal's* business.

After the official connection with the National ceased, Miss Ryan put in four years more of strenuous and devoted work upon the paper. Last summer Mrs. Catt proposed a consolidation of the various suffrage papers, which has now been happily effected; and the *Woman Citizen* is the admirable result.

Democracy's Debt to Woman

"Wonderful as this hour is for democracy and labor, it is the first hour in history for the women of the world. This is the woman's age! At last, after centuries of disabilities and discriminations, women are coming into the labor and festival of life on equal terms with men. At last the unfair burdens are being lifted from the backs of the mothers of the race. In the awful lightning made as death strikes sharp on life for millions of sons the value and rights of daughters are being discovered by the lords and masters of the earth. Woman's labor in the fields feeds the soldier on the firing line. Woman's labor in factories and mills feeds the cannon in the trenches. Woman's labor in shops and stores feeds the homes of Europe. Canada, Russia, America and even England should have an enfranchised womanhood when this war is over. But it is in the industrial and economic field that the world-war will mark the most far-reaching transformation in the condition of women. From casual to permanent, from unskilled and unimportant to trained and essential factors in the economic life of the world, this will be the effect of the war in the condition of the working women of the western nations."

In these inspiring words Mrs. Raymond Robins hailed the advent of woman's era in her address at the opening of the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Trade Union League of America, held in Kansas City, Missouri, June 4-9.

From Washington:

Governor Lister says: "I know of no one who was in favor of giving women the right to vote who to-day opposes it, and large numbers of those who were opposed at the outset are to-day in favor of it."

The Indiana Struggle

INDIANA suffragists, who are in the midst of a state-wide campaign to get the women registered for two elections to be held in the autumn, one for delegates to the constitutional convention and the other for municipal elections, received a momentary shock on the 25th of June, when Judge Thornton of the Superior Court decided that women were not entitled to participate in the election of delegates to the convention nor to vote on the adoption of the new constitution. The Legislature of this year, it will be remembered, in addition to granting nine-tenths suffrage to women and providing for the calling of a constitutional convention, decided that women were eligible to vote for delegates to this convention, and also on its adoption by the people. The Legislature rightly considered that women are people, and believed in the truths contained in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is tyranny. Recently one Henry W. Bennett instituted legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the constitutional convention act. Judge Thornton held the act valid, holding that the Legislature did not exceed its authority under the present constitution when it provided for the election of delegates and the holding of a convention. The court contended, however, that the Legislature acted without authority when it gave to women the right to vote for delegates and on the adoption of the new constitution. The side of Bennett was supported by some of the ablest legal talent in the state, while the attorney-general, Ele Stansbury, and the counsel for the Woman's Franchise League, Abram Simmons of Bluffton and Allison Stewart of LaFayette, contested the suit. Mrs. E. F. White, a lawyer of Indianapolis, spoke in behalf of the right of women to vote for delegates and on the adoption of the constitution, and spoke well; but she did not discuss the question of the constitutionality of the constitutional convention bill proper. It is significant of the great interest felt by the Franchise League in the latter measure that the only counsel employed to uphold its legality consisted of the attorneys of the league, Messrs. Simmons and Stewart. And inasmuch as they won their point, the Franchise League is in the unique position of having been the means of establishing the legality of the Constitution Convention Act. Both sides have appealed to the Supreme Court, and meanwhile the women have been enjoined from further registration. It is earnestly hoped that the higher court will hear the cases at an early date, so that the registration may be completed before August 20, the limit set for such work.

The women are not discouraged. They are only impressed anew with the many cards that can be played against them in their long struggle

to complete the work of our Revolutionary Fathers.

They will go right on registering for the municipal elections to be held in November.* They will proceed with their business of organization all over the state. The week of June 30 to July 7 was set aside as "Patriotic Week," and the Woman's Franchise League made of it a special registration week for women. July 1 was "Woman Citizen's Sunday," and the president of the league, Mrs. Richard E. Edwards of Peru, appealed to all ministers of the state to aid in enlisting this great new force for moral reform and decent citizenship—the good woman's vote—by calling on the women of the churches to register and vote.

Catchy leaflets are all the while being sent out from the Franchise League headquarters in Indianapolis, and are undoubtedly doing their part in the educational campaign that is being waged.

Dr. Effie McCollum Jones is meeting with splendid success wherever she goes. Her day in Indianapolis, June 27, was marked by much enthusiasm, and it is plain to see that the woman cause has received no real setback in Indiana. It is confidently expected that the Supreme Court will hand down an opinion vindicating the right of the submerged half (politically speaking) to a voice in the selection of those who are to frame the new basic law for this commonwealth. And let me ask if this syllogism is not sound:

Major premise: Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Minor premise: A written constitution is the basis of government where free institutions prevail.

Conclusion: All intelligent human beings governed by such a constitution have an inherent right to participate in the formation of such a constitution, and on its adoption.

It is hoped that the Supreme Court of Indiana will follow some such line of reasoning as this.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE,
National Publicity Chairman for Indiana.

The Coming Indiana Voter

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray of Gary, Indiana, prominent in the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, is the mother of a twelve-year-old son who has already enrolled his services in the cause of equal suffrage. He began as an active worker for suffrage when he was only nine years old, helping in the self-sacrifice campaign which was started in Chicago to raise funds for four western states. With other members of the Civic Service Club of Gary,

* Later: The Judge has ruled that he will hold no clerk or official in contempt who accepts women's registration.



MRS. KATE WOOD RAY AND HER SON, GORDON, AND DAUGHTER, HELENA.

Indiana, he agreed to deliver a certain weekly to all who would subscribe and turn over the profits to suffrage. Now that the harvest of western victories is in, he is planning to help some southern state.

Why the Federal Amendment?

*Because the Battle Is Endless When Waged
State by State.*

*Woman Suffrage Will Never Be Really Won
for Any State Until*

Woman Suffrage Is Won for the Nation.

A Rosy June Record

The Woman Suffrage Party of New York City closed a record in June that put June roses to blush. They underwrote \$120,000 worth of Liberty bonds; their Red Cross team raised \$170,000 in the campaign for Red Cross funds; their War Service Committee collected \$22,000 and presented a Y. M. C. A. unit to each of the two great mobilization camps of the state, the one at Plattsburg and the one at Niagara Falls; and in the military census they took charge of 400 registration bureaus, at which 11,700 women served as registrars wholly without pay.

The Enemy in Columbus, Ohio

A MONTH ago the Dry Democrats of Ohio held a convention in Columbus, when they organized for the wet and dry campaign this fall, and in their resolutions they recommended the rejection of the referendum petition put out by the wets and the antis on the Reynolds bill, which provides for presidential suffrage for women. Miss Elizabeth Hauser, a prominent Ohio suffragist, addressed this convention and expected to ask for a resolution, but the resolution had been prepared by one of the ardent delegates, a suffragist, an officer of the convention, and was presented and passed.

On June 20th Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton attended the Republican Dry convention, which was also held in Columbus, and a resolution opposing the passage of this referendum, and calling on the Dry Republicans not only to vote against it but to work against it, was passed by unanimous vote, both in committee and in convention.

Mrs. Upton reports that all late information bears out the general information in regard to this referendum received from the first counties of the state, "and it is quite safe to say that nine-tenths of the petitions in the state were signed by saloon-keepers, bartenders, allied liquor interests and paid workers of the antis. There is no doubt whatsoever that the petition purporting to be a regular referendum petition is not one in the proper sense, since the petitions were not circulated generally among the people, and the opinion of the people gathered, but were circulated among the wet men, who alone would sign, in order to bring the question to vote at the time of the wet and dry vote, thereby embarrassing the Drys."

Columbus suffragists who are working for municipal suffrage have issued a flier that makes a strong case for the contention that liquor forces and women's antisuffrage associations work in unison. The flier sets forth that—

"The name of the leader of the 'wet' forces in Franklin County is signed either as attestant or notary to 163 of the 186 petitions for the suffrage referendum in Franklin County. This man signs himself under oath 'on the regular payroll of the Ohio Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.'

"186 referendum petitions against the Reynolds Act, giving Presidential suffrage to women, were filed in Franklin County. Of these:

"61 were circulated by the leader of the 'wet' forces of the county.

"2 by the manager of the *Liberal Advocate*.

"1 by the editor of the *Liberal Advocate*.

"1 by the shipping clerk of the Washington Brewing Company.

"1 by a bookkeeper of the Ohio Brewing Company.

"27 by saloonkeepers.

"9 by bartenders.

"4 by a stock-keeper of the Hoster-Columbus Brewing Company.

"7 by wholesale liquor men.

"1 by the editor of *Town Topics*.

"1 by a poolroom proprietor.

"1 by a brewery worker.

"1 by the treasurer of the Franklin Brewing Company.

"It is a fact that in localities where equal suffrage has been defeated, the liquor forces have been its most unscrupulous and most powerful opponents.

"Will the good men of Ohio allow this element to keep the women of Ohio from helping to protect their homes and children?

"Give the women of Columbus the municipal vote at the primaries

"August 14th."

WHEREAS, The women of the nation are being called upon to share the burdens and responsibilities incidental to our country's present crisis; and

WHEREAS, They are patriotically responding to that call;

BE IT RESOLVED, By the Senate of California, the Assembly concurring therein, that the denial of the women of the United States of the right to vote on equal terms with men is an injustice; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do urge upon the Congress of the United States that it submit to the legislatures of the states at an early date the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the constitution, granting women the right to the ballot.

(California has had equal suffrage since 1911.)

Women Workers for Federal Amendment

Delegates of the sixth biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League, held at Kansas City, Mo., in June, adopted the following resolutions in favor of the Federal Suffrage Amendment:

WHEREAS, There are over 8,000,000 women working in industry in the United States, and in only eleven of the forty-eight states have the women the full right of suffrage, and in eight other states presidential suffrage, and

WHEREAS, The war is professedly being fought to vindicate the "right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in the government," and

WHEREAS, The working women who will feel

most heavily the burdens of the war are being called upon to share whatever effort and sacrifice is necessary—not as citizens of any one state, but as citizens of the United States of America, and

WHEREAS, European countries, England, France and Russia, are enfranchising their women in war time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge President Wilson to use his power as President and as head of the Democratic Party to assist in passing the amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, as a war measure, and that we appeal to the Congress of the United States to pass this amendment during the present special session of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Wilson and to the leaders in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, to Senator Martin, Senator Gallinger, Senator A. A. James, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee; and to the following representatives: Speaker Clark, Hon. Claude Kitchen, Hon. E. W. Webb, Hon. James R. Mann, Hon. John E. Nolan.

The convention represented 150,000 organized working women from 25 different trades.

Autoocracy in Nebraska

"We are in the midst of a tremendous campaign, preliminary to the blows that this country will deliver to maintain and extend liberty and equality amongst mankind.

"Millions of our young men are being conscripted. Billions of our wealth are being given. Men, women, and even children are laboring unselfishly to do 'their bit.'

"In the midst of all this, here in Nebraska we find a fragment of autoocracy.

"Among the big majority who are trying to do what they can in the interests of liberty and equality there is a small element that is seeking to restrict liberty and equality.

"This little group has started out to take from the women of Nebraska the partial political rights which the late legislature granted to them.

"They are asking signatures to a petition which will delay for two years the right of the women of the state to vote for President and for municipal officers.

"The movement is entirely out of accord with the times.

"It is a mighty little thing to spend energy on, in view of the big task that is at hand.

"We suggest that citizens who are approached for signatures to the referendum petition advise the solicitors that it would be much better for them to spend their time and effort in aiding in the fight to extend liberty and equality among mankind, rather than in trying to take a portion of liberty and equality away from half the people of our state."—*Omaha News*.

Camp Mothers Replace Vivandières

THE suffragists of Texas have taken hold of the problem of establishing "white zones" about the army training camps in a way that tends toward effective results. Acting under instructions from the convention of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham called a meeting of representatives of all the women's organizations in the state. The result was the organization of the Texas Women's Anti-Vice Committee, composed of the heads of all these women's organizations.

A series of "Camp Mother" Committees has been created in all the towns where there are military encampments. These Camp Mothers are charged with the duty of assisting in supplying proper amusement for the soldiers and in interesting the citizens in opening their homes to the soldiers. Instead of working for a cure of the terrible diseases that usually follow the establishment of an army camp, Texas women are interested in finding a preventive for the vice conditions that attend such camps. They feel that the providing of clean, wholesome amusements will be their biggest problem in this campaign.

In Wisconsin

In answer to the petition by the executive board of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association urging the establishment of a zone of safety, barred against alcoholic liquors and commercialized vice, around all army camps in Wisconsin and the nation, word has been received from several Wisconsin members of Congress containing assurance that they are heartily in favor of this action and have voted for sections 12 and 13 of the Selective Service Law, dealing with these questions.

Governor Emanuel L. Philipp writes that he feels certain that the bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature, establishing a safety zone around military camps, will be passed and that it will meet with his approval.

There is feeling on the part of many women that a three-mile zone provided for in the Wisconsin measure is not wide enough. Women are also asking whether the Wisconsin law makes definite provision against commercialized vice.

Suffrage Amendment Alliance

The Legislature of Illinois adjourned without having done anything for woman suffrage. Some former friends of the Woman Suffrage Amendment, when voting against it at this time, explained that they did so because they did not wish to submit any other proposition at the time when the constitutional convention proposition was to be submitted, for fear a second question would divert interest from the convention proposition. The inconsistency of this excuse is seen when we discover that sev-

eral other matters were submitted to the voters by this Legislature which will be just as likely to divert the attention of the voter. This was a "wet" Legislature and defeated every temperance measure. The "wet" men all voted against the woman suffrage amendment.

Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, former chairman of the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference, and vice-chairman of the Suffrage Amendment Alliance, has changed her residence to Winnetka, Illinois. Miss S. Grace Nicholes, secretary, is spending the summer in Michigan, and her place is being filled by Mrs. Edward W. Bemis.

Letters were written to all the commercial associations in all the larger Illinois cities opposing the lessening of safeguards around the labor of women and children. The commercial associations of Evanston, Moline and Quincy reported their favorable action. At the time letters were sent out copies of these letters were sent to all the principal papers in the state. Many friendly editorials have been seen and no editorial noted in opposition.

One of the matters which the Illinois Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has assigned to the Suffrage Amendment Alliance is Conservation. Mrs. William B. Owen, of 370 Normal Park Avenue, Chicago, is chairman of the Food Supply and Thrift Committee. The Alliance is also doing what it can for moral conservation in the effort to have a white zone around the training camps and sending books and magazines to these camps. The chairman of the Alliance has also been supplying to organizations which are preparing comfort bags for the soldiers little cards bearing the resolution which was unanimously passed by four hundred engineers from the University of Minnesota, which reads as follows:

"1. We stand to respond to the call of the country in ready and willing service.

"2. We undertake to maintain our part of the war, free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals.

"3. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

Women in any town who are doing work for the soldiers may copy this resolution and mail it to the young men of their own locality who have offered their lives for the defense of the nation.

We have nearly completed the list of congressional chairmen who are to work for the federal amendment, and are glad that our national officers are pushing this forward vigorously.

CATHARINE W. McCULLOCH.

First Monument to Suffrage

In commemoration of the granting of the franchise to the women of Wyoming, Gen. J. C. Thompson, of Cheyenne, has initiated a movement for the erection of a monument. Wyoming granted suffrage to women December 10, 1869, in an act which does not total 200 words from title to "Approved."

New York Editors Favor Suffrage

That the newspaper editors of the State of New York are in favor of Woman Suffrage was evidenced at the convention of the New York Press Association, assembled in Ithaca, when on Thursday an unofficial poll of editors and publishers showed a vote of 288 in favor and 87 against granting Woman Suffrage at the next New York State election.

Commenting on the approaching election, Frank E. Gannett, president of the association, said: "The unofficial poll points out clearly an overwhelming majority of editors in favor of granting suffrage in New York State next November."

Interested Testimony

Miss Minnie Bronson, an employee of the opponents of woman suffrage, speaking before the Nebraska Legislature, said: "Gentlemen, you have been told that if women have a vote the wages of working women will be raised. It is not true. The vote will not raise the salary of any woman. It would not raise my salary." At which an ill-suppressed titter went around.

Women for the Legislature

Kansas will soon be listed among those states having women in the state Legislature, and possibly in Congress. At the annual meeting of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association held recently at Topeka, it was pointed out that another election of state officers and state legislators should see women occupying some of the seats of honor. A woman for state superintendent of public instruction was also a suggestion which met with approval.

The convention pledged itself to get behind the state welfare commission in their efforts to establish a shorter work day for women, and urged that all women co-operate in the enforcement of the law.

It was also decided to form committees of women in each town to inspect the moving picture shows and to report to the state board of review if eliminations ordered have not been made.

Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, of Wichita, was elected to succeed Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson, as president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Morgan was elected first vice-president; Mrs. De Witt C. Nellis, of Topeka, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles Spencer, of Kansas City, secretary; Mrs. Sherman Medill, of Leavenworth, treasurer, and Mrs. R. G. Basanko, auditor.

Patriotic Southern Suffragists

Tennessee Equal Suffrage Ass'n, Inc.

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY, president, urges all members of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Incorporated, to be most active in patriotic work of all kinds, and suggests that, so far as possible, suffragists in all towns in Tennessee form Red Cross auxiliaries and get actively to work in making Red Cross supplies.

The Nashville Woman Suffrage Party have taken the lead in this, and quite a large auxiliary has been formed. This auxiliary is ready to begin active work next week, with headquarters in the Commercial Club. Miss Della Dortch, one of Nashville's most brilliant teachers and a recognized suffrage leader, is chairman of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party Red Cross Auxiliary; Mrs. Frank Avent is secretary, and Mrs. Avery Handley treasurer. The unit has already raised approximately two thousand dollars for their part of the work. The first large contribution to this fund was made by Mrs. Leslie Warner, honorary chairman of the Nashville Association.

A notable unit in the patriotic parade given in honor of Major General Leonard Wood's recent visit to Nashville was that of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party. This was not only one of the largest woman's units in the pageant, but the suffragists presented a handsome and most distinguished appearance. Wearing their yellow sashes and each carrying an American flag, they were led by Mrs. Guilford Dudley past the reviewing station. Mrs. Dudley gave the military salute and the vast crowd assembled burst into rounds of cheers and applause. The suffragists continued in the parade until Centennial Park—the place appointed for General Wood's speaking—was reached, despite the pouring rain. As Mrs. Dudley and her drenched followers appeared in the shadow of the historic Parthenon they were again cheered to the echo.

At a called meeting of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party the action of the Washington pickets was strongly denounced and the following resolutions adopted:

"Whereas, this organization has always opposed unreservedly the policies of the Congressional Union, now called the National Woman's Party, whose leaders, Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns, were trained under English militant methods, believing these policies unwise and unwholesome even in times of peace; and,

"Whereas, our nation has now entered upon what will, in all probability, prove the greatest crisis in her history—a crisis which demands for our nation the truest loyalty and the most earnest support of every man and woman within its borders; and,

"Whereas, the White House pickets are not typical of American womanhood generally or of American suffragists particularly, being

members of a comparatively small suffrage organization known as the National Woman's Party, formerly the Congressional Union, whose methods have always been opposed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with which our body is affiliated, and which has a membership of 2,000,000, representative of America's best womanhood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the executive board of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Party, protest most profoundly against such methods as those employed by the White House pickets and earnestly entreat the women who are responsible to desist therefrom.

The following telegram was sent Miss Alice Paul:

"Miss Alice Paul, President National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C.: Your methods are profoundly hurtful to all American womanhood, and if persisted in will undoubtedly defeat the cause for which you strive. Therefore, we entreat that you desist.

"EXECUTIVE BOARD

NASHVILLE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY,

"FRANCES H. OVERALL,

"Chairman."

South Carolina Thrift Enthusiasts

The South Carolina Equal Suffrage League has just closed a series of cooking and canning lessons that were put on at their headquarters in Columbia, S. C. These lessons were given by an expert and were designed to help the Columbia women do their part in the thrift campaign by learning to prepare simple, wholesome dishes at the smallest expense, and to can the surplus vegetables grown in their suffrage gardens. The classes were well attended and the women are most enthusiastic. The league is now having the classes put on in one of the mill villages just outside of Columbia.

In Virginia

Suffragists are gratified at the appointment of six members of the Virginia League as heads of certain departments of the Virginia Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, recently organized. They are: Organization, Mrs. E. C. Minor; registration, Mrs. John H. Lewis, first vice-president of the State League and president of the Lynchburg League; food conservation and home economics, Miss Ella Agnew; women in industry, Miss Lucy Mason; publicity, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, second vice-president of the Richmond League; public health, Miss Agnes Randolph.

Children's Suffrage Hour

"As the twig is bent the tree inclines" reason the Georgia suffragists, and so it is announced that every Saturday afternoon, from 5 until 6 o'clock, at the headquarters of the Equal Suffrage League of Augusta, Georgia, there will be patriotic entertainments for children. Patriotic stories illustrated by the stereopticon will be a feature of this hour.

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Federal Amendment Campaign in Tennessee

A Constitutional Convention election again stares Tennessee in the face July 20th, and the voters again have the opportunity to show themselves progressive. The suffrage map, however, has changed considerably since the last election of last year at which time numbers of interests were bitterly opposed. The election now seems assured by the inclination of both large parties to favor it, although the manufacturers have reversed themselves and their secretary, Mr. C. C. Gilbert, who served the Constitutional Convention League of the State last year as secretary, is this year making a fight in opposition. It is understood that Mr. Gilbert is opposed to suffrage, and that his wife is one of the officials in the new anti-suffrage organization in this state. Confidence is being expressed on every side of victory for the convention.

But even while the chance of suffrage for Tennessee women through the Constitutional Convention is almost assured, the women are wary to take it for granted and are gathering momentum and ammunition for the federal amendment campaign this fall when the National American Woman Suffrage Association will mobilize for victory. Miss Margaret Ervin, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, is a "suffrage war measure" enthusiast and she is now co-ordinating her association's plans with those of the National.

Hard Work and Real Service

Patriotism and a desire to do real service prompted twenty loyal suffragists of Shreveport, Louisiana, to volunteer their services to the mayor of that city at the time of the federal registration for military service. When it became known that a copy had to be made of every registration card, a most laborious task, the women volunteered to do this service. For three days the women worked, and so well did they perform their task that the mayor, on behalf of the "entire citizenship," voiced the warmest praise. Mrs. Edith Brown Baile, on behalf of the suffrage league, was active in arranging for this service to the state.

Why the Federal Amendment?

- 1—Keeping pace with other countries demands it.
- 2—Equal Rights demands it.
- 3—Relief from unjust constitutional obstructions demands it.
- 4—National significance of question demands it.